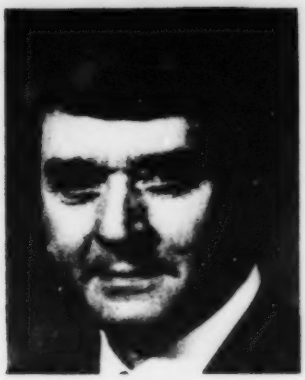
Saskatchewan
Parks, Recreation
and Culture

Hon. Colin Maxwell
Minister

Fish and Wildlife Development Fund

1987-88 Activities



Minister's Message

I am pleased to present this report on the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) for the 1987-88 fiscal year. It provides information on projects undertaken to conserve, restore and enhance fish and wildlife habitat in Saskatchewan.

The concept of the FWDF originated in the 1960's when wildlife users recognized that urban expansion, along with agricultural and industrial development, were making serious inroads on wildlife habitat. Wildlife users requested that the government establish a fund to protect and improve wildlife habitat. The provincial government responded by introducing the Wildlife Development Fund in 1970. In 1984, a fish enhancement component was added, which now has 51 projects in place after only four years of operation.

The FWDF is funded by a portion of revenue generated through the purchase of hunting and angling licenses. A total of 83,500 acres of wildlife habitat have been acquired through the fund. For example, the Heritage Farmstead Program has expanded to preserve a total of 347 abandoned farmsteads and schoolyards for wildlife habitat.

Both the fish enhancement and wildlife habitat components of the program are seen as positive and responsible forces for the future of fishing and hunting in Saskatchewan.

The FWDF encourages public participation. I wish to commend the many individuals and groups who donated their time and expertise to achieve the objectives of the program. Without their help much of the progress outlined in this report would not have been possible.

Colin Maxwell

WILDLIFE COMPONENT

I. Funding

Funding of the wildlife component of the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) increased in 1987-88 in conjunction with hunting and trapping licence fee increases. The previous $650,000/year ceiling was lifted by Cabinet regulation and substituted with a provision whereby 30% of all the revenue generated by hunting and trapping licence sales will flow to the wildlife component of the Fund. This resulted in an allocation of $1,275,000 from licence revenues in 1987-88 (Table 1). This funding increase, together with amendments to the Fund legislation providing more flexibility in the expenditure of resources, will make the FWDF a much more powerful habitat conservation mechanism.

II. Habitat Acquisition

The wildlife component of the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund has traditionally focussed on the acquisition of critical white-tailed deer habitat in the Saskatchewan parkland (Map 1). Continued agricultural development of this almost exclusively privately-owned region has placed great pressure on the prime white-tailed deer habitat. Wildlife habitat elsewhere in the province is more secure due to the presence of more Crown land.

The value of land throughout the province has been declining since 1983, resulting in increased effectiveness of the wildlife component of the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund. The average price paid for land in 1987-88 was $113/acre, a 7% drop from the average price of $121/acre paid the previous year.

In the 1987-88 fiscal year, 5,604 acres (2,337 hectares) of excellent habitat land was purchased, the largest amount for many years, at a cost of $633,000 (Tables 1 and 2) (Map 2). This brings the total Wildlife land holding (Map 1) to 83,560 acres (33,817 hectares). Thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) was spent on habitat enhancement, particularly the seeding or rejuvenation of 630 acres of hayland. Forage lands produced approximately 1,000 tonnes of hay, 200 tonnes of which were reserved for the Wildlife Landowner Assistance Program.

III. Heritage Farmstead/Schoolyard Program

The Heritage Farmstead Program was initiated in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF) in February, 1984 to preserve uninhabited farmsteads for wildlife habitat.

Under the program, signs are supplied by the FWDF and erected by SWF members at uninhabited farmsteads where landowners have promised SWF canvassers to preserve the vegetation. The signs afford recognition to both the landowners and the original settlers of the land for their stewardship, and once erected, constitute a public contract to preserve the farmstead. In 1987, the program was expanded to include country schoolyards because of their habitat and historical significance.

Signs were erected at 140 sites in 1987-88, including 71 schoolyards, at a cost to the fund of $4,790. The estimated 350 acres (142 hectares) of wildlife habitat effectively secured by this expenditure compares favorably with that which could have been purchased for the same amount of money - roughly 92 acres (17 hectares) at current prices.

By year end 404 farmsteads and the aforementioned 71 schoolyards distributed primarily through west-central and southwestern Saskatchewan (Map 1) had been enrolled in this program. The prospect for future enrollment of farmsteads and schoolyards is excellent.

IV. Prairie Pothole Project

The Prairie Pothole Project is a pioneering waterfowl habitat project conducted by Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture with substantial funding from Wildlife Habitat Canada and technical help from the Federal government's Canadian Wildlife Service. Wildlife Habitat Canada has so far contributed $304,000 to the FWDF for use in the Pothole Project, although no provincially-injected FWDF monies have been required yet. Wildlife Habitat Canada is a private, non-profit foundation which is partially financed by proceeds from the sale of the Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp. Proceeds from "duck stamp" sales are applied directly to Canadian wildlife habitat programs including projects such as the Prairie Pothole Project.

This pilot project to the North American Waterfowl Management Plan is evaluating at Redvers, Saskatchewan various incentives designed to preserve and enhance waterfowl breeding habitat on private land. Preservation efforts have focused on the leasing of existing native habitat, whereas new enhancement techniques being tested include dense nesting-cover, electric predator fences and artificial nest structures. In addition, wildlife compatible "conservation farming" techniques such as rotational grazing, minimum tillage, and soil and water conservation programs are being promoted in an effort to link agricultural and wildlife interests.

Nearly 14,000 acres of 80% of all eligible, privately-owned native upland nesting habitat in the R.M. of Antler at Redvers has been secured through 10 year agreements with landowners at an average cost of $4.20/acre/year. The majority of the local farmers have become involved in this or one of the 200 nesting structures installed by the project. In the first two years approximately 20% of the open-topped nest baskets attracted nesting mallards (four times as attractive as horizontal nesting cones) and virtually all nests hatched successfully. In addition 500 acres of cultivated land has been leased and seeded to dense nesting cover, and eight 40 acre nesting cover plots have been fenced to exclude predators. The effectiveness of all these techniques as waterfowl producers is being evaluated.

Lessons learned from the Prairie Pothole Project will be invaluable in expanding waterfowl habitat preservation and management techniques and will help pave the way for the implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan throughout western Canada. Results from this project will benefit not only waterfowl, but agriculture and the general environment as well.

Additional Pothole Project partners include: the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, notably the Redvers Branch, Saskatchewan Agriculture, and PFRA. Saskatchewan Water Corporation, Ducks Unlimited Canada, and the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities have provided valuable advice.

Table 1:

1987-88 Financial Summary *
(Wildlife Component)

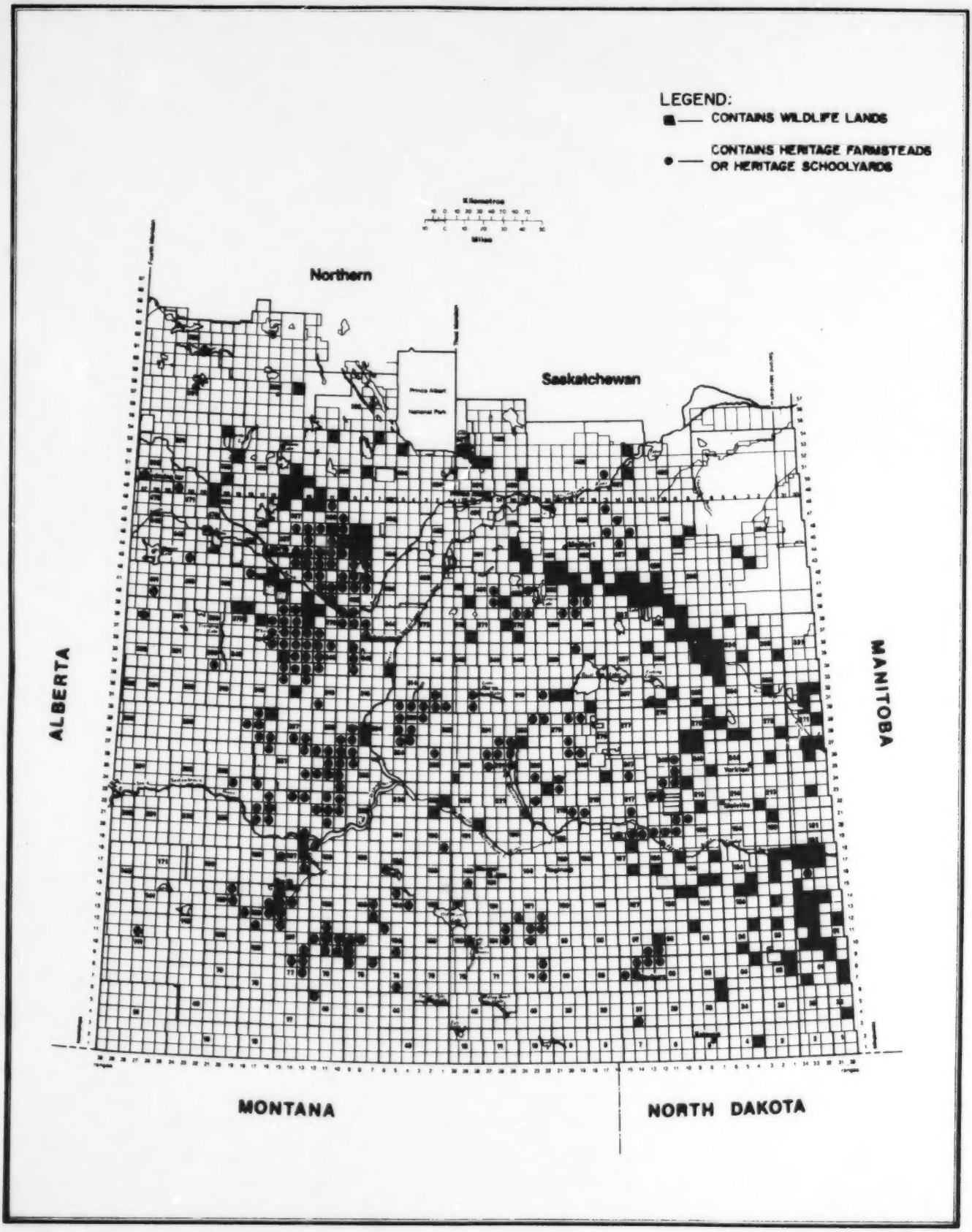
I. Funds Available		
Total Funds Available		$ 2,176,022
Revenue:		
Allocation	$ 1,274,685	
Interest	57,595	
Permits	20,193	
Leases	7,023	
Miscellaneous	5,399	
Total Revenue	$ 1,364,895	$ 1,364,895
Carryover from 1986-87		$ 811,127
II. Expenditures		
Land Purchases (5604 acres)	$ 632,555	
Enhancement	29,888	
Signs	7,596	
Leases	1,703	
Advertisements	16,464	
Total Expenditures	$ 688,206	
III. Balance		$ 1,487,816

* Unaudited figures

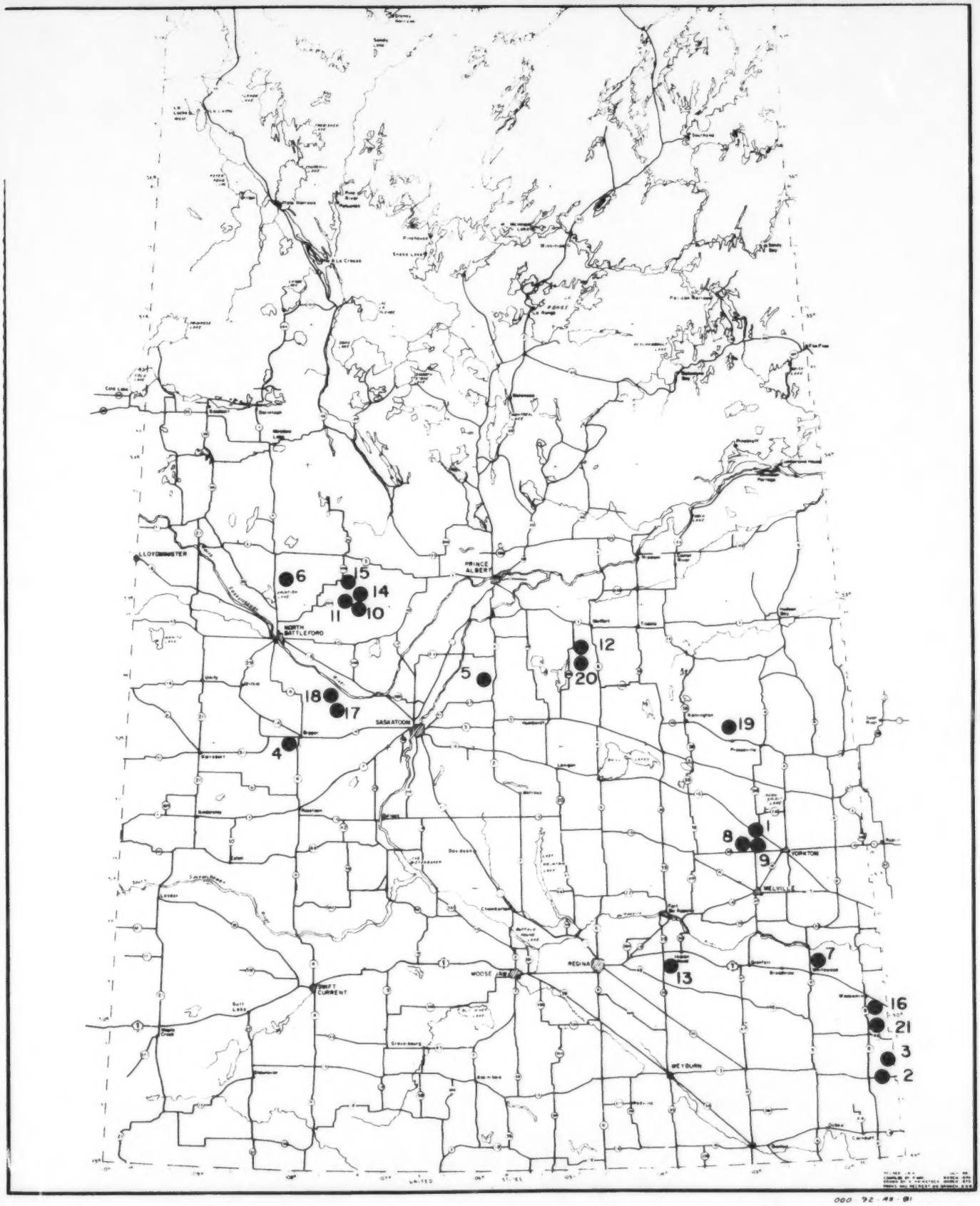
Table II:

Location and Extent of Wildlife Habitat Lands Purchased in 1987-88 (Map 2)

	Location	No. of Acres
1.	NE 22-27-8-W2	160 (65 Hectares)
2.	NE 12 + SE 13-7-30-W1	320 (130 Hectares)
3.	E½ 13-8-30-W1	320 (130 Hectares)
4.	W½ 7-35-15-W3	320 (130 Hectares)
5.	NW 19-40-27-W2	157 (64 Hectares)
6.	SW 28-48-15-W3	160 (65 Hectares)
7.	Ptn. SE 26-16-2-W2	32 (13 Hectares)
8.	SE 1-27-9-W2	160 (65 Hectares)
9.	SW 6-27-8-W2	155 (63 Hectares)
10.	E½ 12-45-9-W3	320 (130 Hectares)
11.	SW 24-45-9-W3	160 (65 Hectares)
12.	LSD's 3+6 + SE 1-43-20-W2	240 (97 Hectares)
13.	SW 1-17-14-W2	160 (65 Hectares)
14.	W½ 4, LSD 3, 5+6 of 5. N½ 5 + W½ 8-46-8-W3	994 (402 Hectares)
15.	NE 31-47-10-W3	160 (65 Hectares)
16.	NW 33-14-31-W2	160 (65 Hectares)
17.	Sec 27-38-13-W3)	506 (205 Hectares)
18.	Sec 21-39-13-W3	640 (259 Hectares)
19.	SW 33-36-7-W2	160 (130 Hectares)
20.	NW 2 + Ptn NE 3-42-19-W2	240 (97 Hectares)
21.	LSD 1+8 of 13-11-32-W1	80 (32 Hectares)
	Total	5604 (2337 Hectares)



MAP NO. 1 DISTRIBUTION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT FUND, WILDLIFE LANDS AND HERITAGE FARMSTEADS (BY TOWNSHIP)



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MAP NO. 2

FISH AND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT FUND
WILDLIFE HABITAT PURCHASES 1987-88

FISH ENHANCEMENT COMPONENT

The fish enhancement component of FWDF focuses on improving aquatic habitat for the benefit of fish and the organisms upon which they depend for food. Enhancement and restorative efforts improve the productive capacity of fish habitat, thereby maintaining or increasing the abundance and diversity of fish species. The program also offers an opportunity for user groups to learn more about the fishery resource.

Some enhancement projects are completed within a single season, whereas others require work over a period of years to produce the desired results. Subsequent monitoring of the projects is undertaken to evaluate effectiveness of various techniques and to improve future projects.

Sixteen new fish enhancement projects were developed in 1987-88. Seven of these were carried out by Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture. The remaining nine were cooperative projects.

Eighteen projects initiated prior to 1987 required further development, operation and maintenance. Together with seventeen pre-1987 projects which required no expenditures in 1987, a total of fifty-one fish enhancement projects were in place at the end of the 1987-88 fiscal year.

1987-88 FISH ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

I. Rearing Ponds and Spawning Marshes

Rearing ponds are used to supplement hatchery programs and natural spawning. These ponds contain enormous amounts of natural food which promotes good growth for young fish. In addition the fry which are stocked are protected from predators so that survival is increased.

In spawning marshes access for spawning fish can be improved so that adult fish can enter freely. After spawning the adults leave and the eggs quickly grow to the fry and fingerling stage.

One new spawning marsh project was carried out in 1987-88:

Hay Bay Spawning Marsh

Hay Bay on Delaronde Lake has been an important pike spawning area. Adult pike gain access to Hay Bay via a 500 metre channel. In recent years low water levels have resulted in adult and young-of-year pike being trapped in

the bay where they winterkill. In 1987 the channel was deepened and widened to permit fish passage during low water levels, thereby providing easy access for pike between Hay Bay and the lake.

Rearing Pond and Spawning Marsh Operations

Five walleye rearing ponds and one pike spawning marsh, constructed prior to 1987, were operated and evaluated. These include: Codette, Glaslyn, Jackfish, Meadow Lake (two ponds), and Van Pattens Creek. All are located in central Saskatchewan:

Rearing Pond	Location	Operator	Production
Codette	North of Melfort	Fisheries Branch	188,000 walleye fingerlings released into Codette Reservoir
Glaslyn	North of Battleford	Turtle River Wildlife Federation	No production due to summer-kill
Jackfish	North of Battleford	Fisheries Branch and Battlefords Wildlife Federation	50,000 walleye fingerlings released into Jackfish Lake
Meadow Lake A & B Ponds	Meadow Lake	Fisheries Branch	97,000 fingerlings; the majority released into Greig Lake
Van Pattens Creek	North of Kuroki	Fisheries Branch and Kuroki Wildlife Federation	80,000 fingerlings stocked in Fishing Lake

II. Aeration Systems

A number of shallow lakes in southern Saskatchewan winterkill and provide only limited fishing opportunities. Where it is feasible, lake aeration systems are being installed to prevent winterkill and to improve water quality. In addition to six systems already in place, another four projects were undertaken in 1987-88:

Birch Lake Aeration

Birch Lake is located in Moose Mountain Provincial Park. While this is one of the most heavily utilized parks in the Province, its fishing opportunities are quite limited. Birch Lake has an area of 25 hectares and a maximum depth of 4 metres. In 1987, the Wawota Wildlife Federation and Fisheries Branch installed an aeration system. This will permit the development of the first rainbow trout fishery in the park. The aeration system is expected to provide an additional 3,000 angler days of fishing for this area.

Scott Reservoir Aeration

Scott Reservoir is located 8 kilometres south west of the village of Scott. Fishing opportunities in the area are limited. Being subject to winterkill, Scott Reservoir has a surface area of about 13 hectares and a maximum depth of 10 metres. When winterkill did not occur an intermittent pike, walleye, perch and rainbow trout fishery has provided some angling. To correct this situation the Wilkie and Unity Wildlife Federations proposed an aeration system for installation in 1987. This is expected to provide an additional 2,000 angler days of fishing for the area.

Bolney Lake Aeration

Bolney Lake is located 9 kilometres east of Paradise Hill. It has a surface area of 69 hectares and a depth of 7.5 metres. The Paradise Hill Kinsmen Club, the St. Walburg Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation and Fisheries Branch installed an aeration system in the northern part of the lake in an attempt to establish a year-round fishery. Rainbow trout stocking to date has been unsuccessful. Experiments are presently underway to determine the most suitable species and how to improve stocking success for the lake.

Lawlered Lake Aeration

Lawlered Lake is located approximately 1 kilometre northwest of Ituna. It has a surface area of 30 hectares and a depth of 5 metres. No fishery has been possible in this lake due to a history of winterkills. The Beaver Hills Wildlife Federation obtained a grant from FWDF in 1987 to install and operate an experimental aeration system, utilizing wind-driven air compressors. One hundred thousand walleye fry were stocked in 1987.

Aeration System Operations

Six aeration systems were installed prior to 1987 and are outlined below. Their continued operation has provided moderate to good angling:

Water Name and Location	Sponsor and/or Participant	Fish Species	Project Results
Condie Reservoir NW of Regina	Fisheries Branch	Pike, walleye & perch	7,500 new angler days
Jackfish Lake Duck Mtn Park	Fisheries Branch	Rainbow trout	2,000 new angler days
Lady Lake NW of Preeceville	Lady Lake Park Development Assn	Rainbow trout	3,000 new angler days
Melfort Reservoir SE of Melfort	City of Melfort and Melfort & District Wildlife Federation	Rainbow trout	7,000 new angler days
Nesland Lake W of Shellbrook	Shellbrook Wild-life Federation	Rainbow trout	2,000 new angler days
Oyama Reservoir SE of Regina	Flatland Fly-fishers	Rainbow trout	1,500 new angler days

III. Snow Removal

In shallow waters where a conventional aeration system would not be effective, snow removal from the ice reduces the risk of winterkill. Increased light penetration assists plant life which improves water oxygen. One snow removal project was carried out in 1987-88, as follows:

Sandy Beach Snow Removal

Sandy Beach is located 10 kilometres northeast of Norquay and has a water area of 77 hectares. The lake supports a perch fishery. The Norquay Wildlife Federation carried out snow removal with financial assistance from FWDF for the second year in succession.

IV. Lake Rehabilitation

Some Saskatchewan lakes contain large numbers of non-game fish which have little or no recreational value and compete with gamefish for food. Chemical rehabilitation of such lakes has a twofold purpose: to diversify fishing opportunities by providing an alternate fishery and to relieve fishing pressure on nearby lakes. Three rehabilitation projects were carried out in 1987-88, as follows:

Mid Lake

Mid Lake is located 1.5 kilometres south of Sturgeon Weir. It has a surface area of 6.9 hectares and a maximum depth of 7.7 metres. The existing population of stunted pike was removed to create a rainbow trout fishery. The lake will provide an additional 1,000 angler days of fishing for anglers who frequent the Hanson Lake Road.

Moise Lake

Moise Lake is located 34.8 kilometres south of Pelican Narrows. It has a surface area of 11.5 hectares and a maximum depth of 13 metres. Its sucker population was removed to establish a rainbow trout fishery. The lake will provide an additional 1,500 angler days of fishing for visitors to the Pelican Narrows area.

Seagull Stripmine Pond

Seagull Stripmine Pond is located southeast of Estevan. It has a surface area of 4.6 hectares and a maximum depth of 55.9 metres. Its population of stunted perch was removed to create a walleye fishery. The pond will provide an additional 500 angler days of fishing for sport fishermen in the Estevan/Bienfait/Roche Percee area.

V. Fish Habitat Improvement

Proper fish habitat remains one of the best ways to produce fish. A new focus for fish enhancement is on projects which maintain and improve fish habitat. The advantages of this approach are twofold: long-term costs and operating expenditures are reduced and allow funds to be freed up for other projects. Secondly, good habitat leads to stable fish populations and sustains fish resource use.

Habitat improvement projects were of two types in 1987-88:

(a) lake habitat improvement in Lovering Lake and Morin Lake;

(b) stream habitat improvement in Besant Creek, Conglomerate Creek, Pine Cree Creek and Swan River.

Lovering Lake

Lovering Lake is located 4 kilometres southwest of the Town of Chamberlain. It has a surface area of 64 hectares and a maximum depth of 15 metres. Walleye and pike are the principal game fish, but the walleye population has been declining in recent years. The Moose Jaw Wildlife Federation, in cooperation with Fisheries Branch, installed walleye spawning reefs to enhance walleye natural reproduction.

Morin (Devil's) Lake

Morin (Devil's Lake) is located 10 kilometres west of Debden. It has a surface area of 2481 hectares and a depth of 29 metres. The Park View Wildlife Federation, in cooperation with Fisheries Branch, added rock/rubble substrate to the lake to improve natural spawning success.

Besant Creek

Besant Creek is located south of Highway 1 between Caron and Mortlach and flows through Besant Campground. Following creek assessment the Flat Land Fly Fishers, in cooperation with Fisheries Branch, constructed two ramps to create additional trout habitat. One-thousand brook trout were stocked in 1987.

Conglomerate Creek

Conglomerate Creek is located on the south-eastern edge of the Cypress Hills, 10 kilometres north of the Town of Eastend. It is one of few streams in the area with potential of supporting natural trout reproduction. The stream was assessed in 1987-88 and three thousand rainbow trout were stocked. Site development will be carried out by the Eastend Wildlife Federation in 1988.

Pine Cree Creek

Pine Cree Creek is also located on the south-eastern edge of the Cypress Hills, 10 kilometres north-east of the

Town of Eastend. The stream habitat improvement project is situated at Pine Cree Creek Regional Park and was initiated by the Eastend Wildlife Federation in 1986-87 with financial support from FWDF and continued in 1987-88. Stream improvement work over a creek length of 0.3 kilometres included stream obstruction removal, stream bank stabilization, and the installation of 10 deflectors, 2 ramps, 5 bank ledges, and 5 scouring pools. Two-thousand brook trout were stocked in 1987.

Swan River

The upper reaches of the Swan River are located within the Porcupine Hills, 50 kilometres south of Hudson Bay. Recent brook trout reproduction had become sporadic and an assessment of the stream was carried out in 1987. It revealed the necessity of reconstructing an old barrier to prevent pike from entering the upstream trout habitat. The barrier was rebuilt and further site development will take place in 1988.

VI. Portable and Mobile Hatcheries

Hatcheries are normally intended to supplement fish populations or to replenish overexploited fish populations from a central source.

Small, portable field hatcheries can also be used to stock new or improved fish habitat or to compensate for diminished reproduction due to habitat destruction, such as blockage of spawning migration routes. Two such hatcheries were developed and operated in 1987.

A mobile hatchery can be operated near the source of eggs and in the vicinity where the fry are needed. This reduces transportation stress and distribution cost. One such facility operated in 1987.

Swift Current Creek

A portable, experimental rainbow trout hatchery was set up on Swift Current Creek. The purpose was to establish a trout population which would migrate to Lake Diefenbaker and eventually return to the creek to reproduce. This joint project between the Kyle Wildlife Federation and Fisheries Branch was only partly successful. Ninety per cent of the 50,000 eggs hatched. However, further development was poor due to fluctuating water temperature and quality. The experiment will be moved to another location in 1988.

Tobacco Creek

Another portable field hatchery was operated on Tobacco Creek. This creek is located 10 kilometres south of La Ronge, on the west side of Potato Lake. It has provided an important walleye spawning area in the past, but little natural reproduction now occurs. This joint project between the La Ronge Wildlife Federation and Fisheries Branch was developed to address this problem. It had two objectives: to restore the walleye population and to determine the practicality of a portable hatchery in remote locations where electricity and other services are not available. A waterwheel-driven pumping system was developed to provide water to the hatchery. A total of 144,000 walleye fry were produced and stocked directly into Tobacco Creek.

Mobile Hatchery

This hatchery is constructed on a trailer chassis and can be moved anywhere in the Province. In 1987, it operated in conjunction with a walleye spawn camp at Buffalo Pound Lake near Moose Jaw. Mobile hatchery production for the last three years is outlined below:

Year	Eggs Incubated	Fry Produced
1985	15,295,000	8,745,000
1986	18,515,000	9,170,000
1987	15,681,000	8,975,000

VII. Trout Fishery Development

Lake Diefenbaker was stocked at Hitchcock Bay and Saskatchewan Landing with a total of 520,000 fingerlings in an attempt to establish a rainbow trout population. An evaluation of this effort in 1988 will determine whether further stocking will be required. In addition to this project, operations continued in four projects started in earlier years, as follows.

VIII. Trout Ponds

Catchable trout were again stocked in ponds developed prior to 1987.

Name	Location	Area in Hectares	Number of Fish
Brightsand Pond	Brightsand Lake Regional Park	1.2	1,000
Candle Pond	Candle Lake Provincial Park	2.4	3,000
Loch Leven	Cypress Hills Provincial Park	10.4	2,600
Nisbet Pond	10 kilometers NW of Prince Albert	1.0	2,100

1987-88 Financial Summary *
(Fish Enhancement Component)

I. Summary

Total Revenue	$ 840,120
Total Expenditures	558,200
Revenue over Expenditures	$ 281,920

II. Funds Available

Revenue:		
Licence Fee Impost	821,540	
Interest	18,580	
Total Revenue	840,120	$ 840,120
Carry-over from 1986-87		36,540
Total funds available		$ 876,660

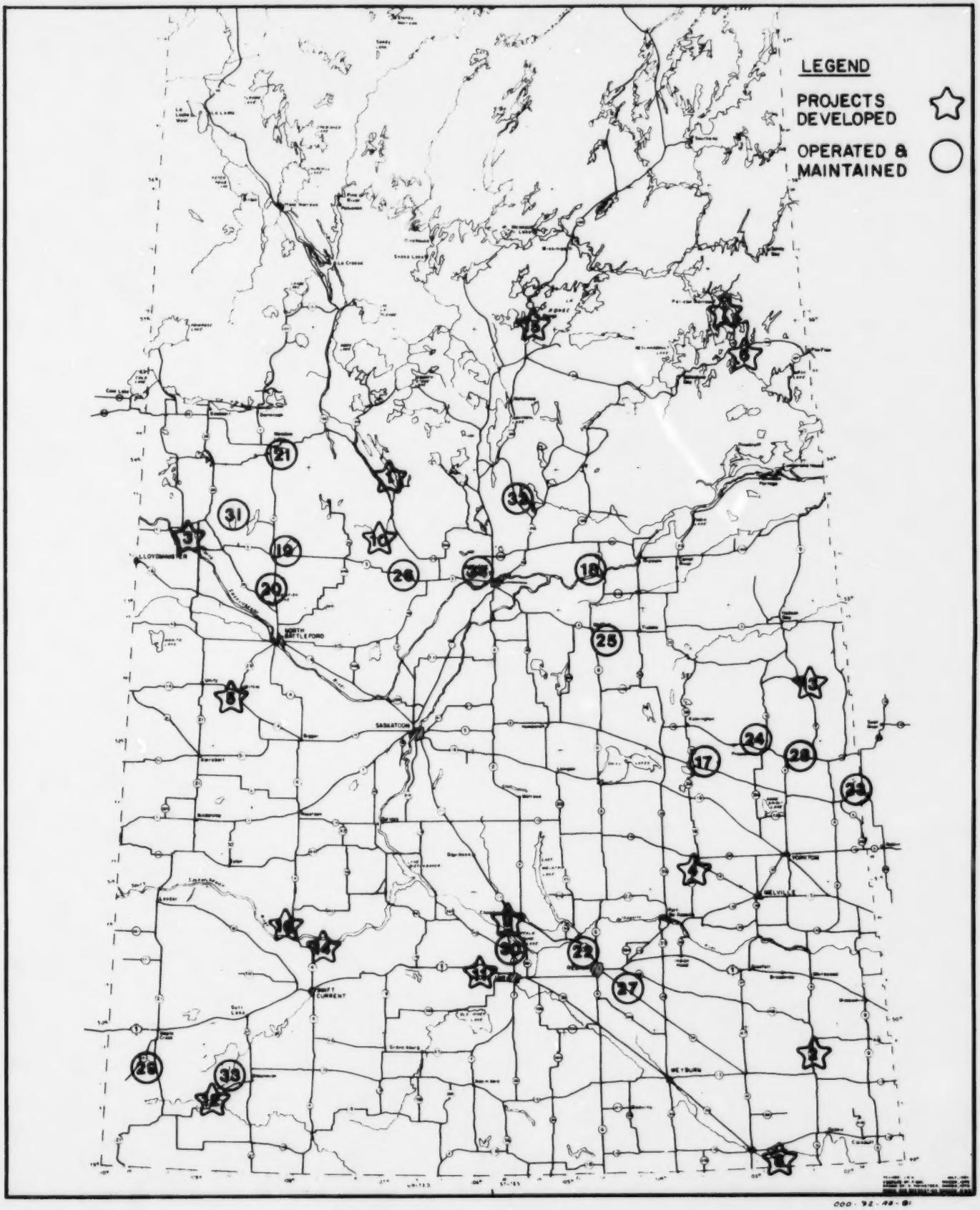
III. Expenditures

Permanent and Part-time Staff and Expenses	$ 103,310
Lake Aeration	90,590
Trout Fishery Development	86,760
Rearing Ponds	65,740
Stream Habitat Assessment	48,840
Land Acquisition	40,750
Rearing Pond Evaluation	38,110
Temporary Employment	21,380
Stream Habitat Improvement	20,870
Small Equipment, Supplies and Repairs	10,700
Advertising and Communications	9,700
Spawn Taking	8,450
Major Equipment	7,800
Lake Rehabilitation	4,060
Lake Habitat Improvement	700
Fishways	470
Total Expenditures	$ 558,230

* Unaudited figures

SUMMARY: DEVELOPMENT, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FISH ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS 1987-88

NAME	LOCATION	PROJECT TYPE	MAP LOCATION
Hay Bay	Delaronde Lake	Spawning Marsh	1
Birch Lake	Moose Mtn. Prov. Park	Aeration	2
Bolney Lake	E. of Paradise Hill	Aeration	3
Lawlered Lake	1 km NE of Ituna	Aeration	4
Scott Reservoir	8 km SW of Scott	Aeration	5
Mid Lake	S. of Sturgeon Weir	Lake Reclamation	6
Moise Lake	S. of Pelican Narrows	Lake Reclamation	7
Seagull Pond	S.E. of Estevan	Lake Reclamation	8
Lovering Lake	S.W. of Chamberlain	Habitat Improvement	9
Morin Lake	W. of Debden	Habitat Improvement	10
Besant Creek	W. of Caronport	Habitat Improvement	11
Conglomerate Creek	N. of Eastend	Habitat Improvement	12
Swan River	S. of Hudson Bay	Habitat Improvement	13
Swift Current Creek	N. of Stewart Valley	Mobile Hatchery	14
Tobacco Creek	S. of La Ronge	Mobile Hatchery	15
Diefenbaker Lake	Saskatchewan Landing & Hitchcock Bay	Trout Stocking	16
Van Patten's Creek	NW of Kuroki	Spawning Marsh	17
Codette Pond	N. of Melfort	Rearing Pond	18
Glaslyn Pond	N. of Battleford	Rearing Pond	19
Jackfish Pond	North Battleford	Rearing Pond	20
Meadow Lake A & B	Meadow Lake	Rearing Ponds	21
Condie Reservoir	NW of Regina	Aeration	22
Jackfish Lake	Duck Mtn. Prov. Park	Aeration	23
Lady Lake	N. of Preeceville	Aeration	24
Melfort Reservoir	S.E. of Melfort	Aeration	25
Nesland Lake	W. of Shellbrook	Aeration	26
Oyama Reservoir	SE of Regina	Aeration	27
Sandy Beach Lake	NE of Norquay	Snow Removal	28
Pine Cree Creek	NE of Eastend	Stream Habitat	29
Buffalo Pound	Buffalo Pound Lake	Mobile Hatchery	30
Brightsand	Brightsand L. Reg. Park	Trout Stocking	31
Candle Pond	Candle L. Prov. Park	Trout Stocking	32
Loch Leven	Cypress Hills Prov. Park	Trout Stocking	33
Nisbet Pond	NW of Prince Albert	Trout Stocking	34



MAP NO.3

FISH AND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT FUND : FISH ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS DEVELOPED, OPERATED AND MAINTAINED 1987-88.